

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office:.....No. 2, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Postage Office:.....No. 2, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Subscription Office:.....No. 2, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

By Mail:.....One Six Three One

Year:.....\$12.00

Half Year:.....\$6.00

Quarter Year:.....\$3.00

Single Copy:.....10 Cts.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service:.....Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg.

One Week:.....15 Cts.

Daily with Sunday:.....15 Cts.

Daily without Sunday:.....10 Cts.

Sunday only:.....6 Cts.

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1911.

WORKING THE RECALL IN OREGON

The recall is being worked to a finish in the State of Oregon; but so far Jonathan Bourne has escaped. Last winter Henry Gill, Mayor of Seattle, a town of more than two hundred thousand population, was recalled. A man by the name of Dilling was elected in his place. Under the leadership of Mrs. Catherine Stirtan, the Recall Association is now getting up a petition for the recall of Dilling, who was elected by the women, and who are now going to put him out if they can, and the indications are all favorable. Mrs. Stirtan has been hard at work securing signatures to the recall petition, and it is expected that another election will be held in about ten days.

The chief grievance against Dilling is that he has refused to improve conditions at the city prison, whether from a lack of means or a disposition to oppress the criminals there confined we do not know, and it does not make any difference—if there are enough people in the town who are opposed to him for any reason it is within the law that he must go or at least make a fight for the retention of the office which he holds. This is a lovely arrangement. "The idea seems to be," says the Indianapolis News, "that whenever the Mayor fails to do some one thing that some one thinks he ought to do, or does something that some one thinks he ought not to do, he should be recalled—or at least that there should be a recall election. If Seattle gets another Mayor within a year he may fail to satisfy some one, and then there will be another election. There is no limit to such disturbances of the public peace." "Everywhere of the canvassers go," says Burton Hendrick, in McClure's Magazine, "there is a flood of talk. There is no State in the Union so perpetually argumentative and voluble as Oregon."

Yet this is the sort of thing some very good men, among them Woodrow Wilson, upon whom we had fixed our hopes, advocate as a new method of dealing with the complex problems of government in this country, so that the people—the people who sign petitions on matters they know nothing about—can have a more intimate and direct connection with public affairs. Many public speakers have dwelt upon the wonderful progress that has been made in Oregon in bringing back the government to the people. The Seattle situation shows how the recall works in times of peace and quiet. Was ever a State so badly handicapped with the work of the demagogue? One horrible example ought to be enough in this land of free and independent States.

WHAT AMERICANS EAT.

There is much experimenting with foods and so much talk about what should be eaten and what should not that many people are half-starved. One magazine advises starvation for many days; another urges that all, even the sick, should eat what they like, and all of it that they wish. It is well, then, to learn from the Government that our national diet is well selected and plentiful. "An extended survey of the literature of food supply and of the food habits of many races makes it plain," asserts a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, "that no country has a greater variety of readily accessible foods of good quality than the United States, and in none is there more general use of a wide range of articles."

The bulletin writer says that skill in choosing and combining and preparing these foodstuffs is, of course, essential, but he believes that "the acknowledged energy and achievement of the American people, together with their general good health and physical well-being, certainly indicate that they have in the main used their food resources advantageously."

A table based on four hundred average diets indicates that a few staple articles supply most of the tables of the country nearly all of the time. Meats constituted one-sixth of the foodstuffs consumed, amounting to 16 per cent. Beef and pork were even, with 7.2 per cent. each. The astonishing thing is to be found in the record of dairy products. These were found to amount to 18.4 per cent. of the protein and 25.7 per cent. of the fat. Cheese, with three-tenths of 1 per cent. in total weight, supplies 1 per cent. of the protein and 1.1 per cent. of the fat. Taken as a whole, animal products aggregated 33.5 per cent. furnishing 47.5 per cent. of the protein, 88.6 per cent. of the fat, and 3.9 per cent. of the starch.

Of the vegetables, wheat in various forms led easily, with 15.5 per cent. nearly one-fifth of the weight of all the food that reaches the American table. Corn was the next most important grain, amounting to 9 per cent. The whole cereal crop reached 30.9 per

cent. and non-cereal vegetables all told amounted to 29.3 per cent.—a little more than wheat alone.

Another notable fact must be mentioned. Except the very poor, all the people of the nation are able to afford enough food. The differences between the rich and poor are those of flavor and appearance. The wasters often throw away 20 per cent. of what they buy. Then, too, there is room for improvement in the preparation of food in many homes. The domestic science classes are commended in the bulletin, as well as the good housekeepers who hand down their experience in things culinary to their children and to others.

Putting it concisely, we can eat our bacon, eggs, chops, biscuit, bread and potatoes when we can get them. We must not worry much about tables of nutrition and digestibility. It is suggested that we might eat a little more cheese, which is easily assimilated, nutritious, palatable and relatively cheap. If cheese-making were as well understood in this country as in Europe, we should eat more cheese naturally and without suggestion.

MEN ARE "MERE INCIDENTS."

Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey is a member of seventy-five women's organizations—almost as many clubs as trusts that Pierpont Morgan belongs to—and knowing the rights of women she dares maintain them, little reckoning the consequences that will befall the other and scrubby part of our so-called common humanity. In a recent interview, Mrs. Woolsey said that she firmly believed that woman "will eventually rule the world," and "we do not care if she does, because man has made a mess of it since the beginning, and, doing her dirtiest, woman could not make things much worse. The course events are to take is indicated by Mrs. Woolsey in these perfectly clear and unmistakable terms:

"Man is rapidly eliminating himself. It is nature's law—the survival of the fittest. The male was an afterthought of nature, and, at first, and is still throughout many orders of beings, solely useful in the propagation of the race. Throughout the animal world, below man, the female is supreme. The males are unable to corral the food supplies, and the females, therefore, being economically free, select mates that have the highest value for the race. Women are the species; men are mere incidents."

We have long had some such thoughts in mind, but could not get them out, try ever so hard, but now that we know a part of what is going to happen we should like to say that we have always been her friend, when she did not have many who were courageous enough to say what they thought of her, friend when the generality of mankind was seeking some new method of keeping her under subjection, and when the lawmakers and judges and executioners of the law were appropriating her possessions to their own uses and benefit, but Mrs. Woolsey, we have never failed to stand up for woman against all the hosts of darkness and prejudice, and here we stand.

There are some men in this lady's immediate region of country who ought to be thinned out, men of the character—we hate to say it and sorry that he must go, but being a mere incident it does not matter very much. We suppose—of Charles Hopkins Clark, of the Hartford Courant, who has only recently been ranting around about the movement for the alleviation of the women in Connecticut from the blighting effects of man's domination in the State, who must be dealt with firmly, even to the point of harshness. We would suggest that a committee of three, consisting of George Harvey, of Harper's Weekly; Yates Snowden, of the South Carolina University, these two to select the third, of whose identity we are not the least in doubt, to decide what should be done to expedite the elimination of the "mere incidents" among us, and the world will grow better as the elimination proceeds.

THE WEATHER SHARPS.

Nobody in these parts is to blame for the weather we have been enduring this summer, which we must say has been just a little better in Richmond than anywhere else in this or any other country. Our hearts have fairly bled for the unfortunates who are touring Europe with the mercury standing at 95 in the shade in dear old Paris, and the people who have been loafing round the throne in England suffocating in the torrid temperatures that have prevailed in London. Regarding the thermometer as one of the greatest evils of civilization, not because it tells us how hot other people are, but how hot we are ourselves, there has been some serious talk about apprehending the Government prognosticators at this port and dealing with them as the temper of an outraged public would appear to justify; but they are doing the best they can with the material in hand, and have been hitting it right almost every day. It is really remarkable how many times they have told us that there would be "slight changes tomorrow," or that there would "not be much change of temperature conditions," and for weeks the predictions have nearly all come true. The other day the heavens were filled with threatening clouds, all the old souls said "it will surely rain to-day," men went back for their umbrellas and women made the men carry their waterproofs along for them because the neighborhood wisecracks had never been known to misinterpret the signs in the sky and the feeling in their bones. They remembered that "way back in '43 their fathers told them there was such a spell of weather as this when all the creeks went dry and the chickens actually dropped dead from their roosts from the heat, and

it would surely rain; but what did the Weather Bureau say? Here was the Weekly Forecast sent out from Washington July 23:

A barometric depression central Sunday over the Plains States will advance eastward, preceded and attended by general showers east of the Mississippi River, and reach the Atlantic States Monday night or Tuesday. This disturbance will be quickly followed by rising pressure and a change to cooler weather, which will spread to the Middle West Monday and the Eastern States Tuesday. Another barometric depression will appear in the Northeast Tuesday or Wednesday and advance eastward over the Middle West Wednesday or Thursday, and reach the Eastern States about Friday. This disturbance will be preceded by a general change to warmer weather, and in all probability it will be attended by showers in the North Pacific States and over much of the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast.

No extremely high temperatures are probable during the week except possibly in the extreme Southwest and the interior of the South Pacific States, where an absence of precipitation is also probable.

And here is the way it worked out actually:

A barometric depression central Sunday (23d) over the Plains States advanced eastward and was preceded and attended by general showers east of the Mississippi River, and reached the Atlantic coast Tuesday morning. This disturbance was quickly followed by rising temperature and a change to cooler weather, which spread to the Middle West Tuesday, and the Eastern States Tuesday. Another barometric depression appeared in the Northeast (erroneously printed northeast) Tuesday, and advanced eastward over the Middle West Thursday and reached the Eastern States Saturday. (At this writing, to A. M. Saturday, the storm centre is probably in Eastern Canada. Its exact position cannot be located on account of wire trouble in New England. The most northerly station from which an observation was received, Boston, reports over three inches of rain in the past twenty-four hours, and is, therefore, probably in the region of the storm's centre.) This disturbance was preceded by a general change to warmer weather, and was attended by showers in the North Pacific States and over much of the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast. No extremely high temperatures occurred during the week except 95 to 100 degrees in the extreme Southwest, where no rain has fallen.

It must be admitted that there is some mighty fine guessing in that, and, besides, the Weather Bureau officers in Richmond are really not to blame; it is for them that we plead—although we think that they should keep the record straight by sending in reports on Sunday—like the organist that the infuriated man in the first row wanted to kill, they are doing the best they can, and they are doing far better for Richmond than the weather sharps are doing in many other towns that might be named.

GETTING YOUNGER ALL THE TIME.

Sixty-eight years old yesterday! Who was that old? Governor Mann? We don't believe it. Somebody must have been fooling with the Family Bible and mixed up the dates; for, excusing his white hair, he doesn't look a day over fifty-five. Going all the time, afoot or on horseback, night and day, in cold and heat, by trolley or in Pullman, speaking about chickens in one place and about horses and cattle and tobacco in another, shouldering his musket and showing how fields were won in the brave days of old, warning the young men that the only way to succeed is to live clean, wholesome and fruitful lives, expounding the Scriptures to the Doctors, preaching for temperance, issuing proclamations for rain, and doing it all with a pleasant disposition towards all men, even to those who speak spitefully of him.

It has only been a few months since this young-old man celebrated his silver wedding, and now he keeps on counting his birthdays, getting younger it would seem all the time, and "fit for a frolic or fit for a fight" in the language of Henry Austin in his wonderful ode to Colonel Ravenel Rhett Legare. Sixty-eight years old! Don't believe it, but here is hoping that the Governor may live a thousand years, if he want to, and keep on growing in the good opinion of his friends and neighbors.

A BOOK ABOUT THE NEGRO.

Giles B. Jackson and Dr. Webster Davis have collaborated in the production of an Industrial History of the Negro Race in the United States. Jackson is a lawyer by profession and Davis is a teacher and preacher. Jackson was actively engaged in promoting the Negro Exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition and traveled extensively among his own people in this country in the prosecution of his labors in this matter. Davis has written three books of more than average merit, and together they have written this volume, and with the Negro Exhibit at Jamestown as the occasion they tell in something more than 300 pages the story of the Negro in history and especially his career in this country. Acting under the instructions of the State Board of Education, and after "a very careful examination," the Hon. J. D. Eggleston, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction, has "decided that it (this history) is worthy of being adopted as a text-book to be used in the colored schools of the State," and has "so ordered."

Starting with the postulate that the Negro is a human being, and not an inferior being as that, the authors write about him in his development, precisely as human beings ought to be written about, and that, possessing the friendship of the best men of all races, "we have within ourselves the making of our own destiny." The book is a connected account of the beginning of the race, the introduction of negro slavery in America, the condition of the slaves in the Northern and Southern States, the part the Negro played in the several wars in this

country, his education, his place in industrial and commercial life, his acquisition of lands and other property, his achievements in literature, art and invention, and finally the evidences of his material progress illustrated in the marvelous exhibit at Jamestown.

"Speaking broadly, we should say that these two colored men take what may be called 'the Southern view.' They say flatly that 'the War Between the States was not started primarily for the abolition of slavery; that 'the sending of troops to reinforce Fort Sumter, without the consent of the State authorities of South Carolina, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, was no doubt the contributing cause of the firing on Fort Sumter; and though the South actually began the war, the North no doubt, was the cause of this open act on the part of the Confederate Government.' That the war was not started to free the slaves; that 'had a system of gradual emancipation been adopted by Congress, paying the Southern planters for their slaves, which frequently constituted the bulk of their fortune, and giving the slaves themselves something to start the struggle for existence, the results, to our finite minds, might have been better; that 'the South is in every way the best home for the Negro of all places in all this world; and this: 'It is an undeniable truth that the honest, self-respecting, industrious and frugal Negro can always find a white hand in our Southland stretched out to help him to higher and better things.'"

That is true. That is the reason we are giving so much space to this interesting volume. That is why Superintendent Eggleston has authorized its use in the colored public schools of Virginia. When there has been no disturbance from the outside, the relations between the colored people and the white people in the South have almost invariably been of the most gratifying character. In a note we have received from Jackson he calls special attention to the following paragraph, which he says: "I think it is the best paragraph in the book":

"There must have been rejoicing among the angels as they watched the order of creation. When God made the world they took down their harps and sang the hymns; when He created man, He ruled the world, and they tuned the strings; but when He made woman and brought her forth in her pristine loveliness, to be the helper and companion of man, the angels struck their harps, because they felt that God Himself would do no better work. Let us pause to pay a tribute to the old mistress on a Southern plantation, who, at all times, day and night, was willing to listen to the cry and administer to the wants of the Negroes on the Southern plantations, and to such as she heaven awards its brightest crown."

That is very well put indeed. It is certainly far better reading than the stories of the Martineau sort that Elson has worked into his history, and it is the story told by Negroes themselves who are all the better freemen because they were good and faithful slaves.

"WHEREFORE."

Carlyle B. Haynes is an evangelist, and is now holding meetings in a tent in the town of Baltimore. The subject of his sermon, or address, Sunday night was, "Who Changed the Sabbath?" and, after arguing the question at length, he concluded thus: "Having these facts before us, there remains but one further question, and that is: Whose Sabbath will you keep, man's or God's?"

It is a very interesting question, and one that has been much discussed, and many learned explanations have been offered as to why the change was made and the binding obligation upon all to observe the first day of the week instead of the seventh, as originally and divinely ordained. "The first-day Sabbath," said Mr. Haynes "derives no sanctity if it is a counterfeit Sabbath by having been observed for centuries by honest men," and, looked at in a superficial way, it would seem that Mr. Haynes has put his finger right on the spot. We are told in the Holy Scriptures that "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Why? Because "in six days the Lord made the heaven and the earth, the sea and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."

That is the whole case. The decrees of councils, the resolutions of assemblies, the bulls of popes, the laws of the land do not change the Commandment; for we are told, again in Holy Writ, that the word of the Lord endureth forever.

REFORM IN ARMY PUNISHMENTS.

An effort to square military service with the modern spirit and with the facts and conditions of modern life. Such is the characterization of what General Leonard Wood is now doing with the approval of the President. The energies of the actual commander-in-chief are bent toward securing changes in the army regulations concerning the punishment of minor offenses by enlisted men. Both the condition of society to-day and the present status of military service unite in favor of a betterment of old-time, conventional regulations which belong to a day past, and which have been perpetuated automatically and thoughtlessly.

Slight violations of army law in times of peace within a body composed of citizen soldiers have been too severely punished and with too little discrimination. This has been especially so in the case of young men whose high spirits prompt them to harmless escapades, and often impulsively desert. Punishment by imprisonment for from three to six months in the company of felons is

now thought to be too severe, as well as illogical.

The new punishments suggested for mild cases of desertion consist simply in deprivation of leave, with extra work; the cutting off of special privileges or allowances. Such procedure would make real desertions more infrequent, and result in drawing a better class of recruits into the army.

The severe penalties heretofore imposed upon deserters in times of peace, without regard to mitigating circumstances, have been assigned by some writers as a cause preventing men from joining the ranks of the regular army. Whether or not such statements have been correct will be seen shortly.

GETTING SAFER.

Almost complete returns show that the anniversary of American independence no longer excels as a day of maiming, disaster and death. On the last Fourth of July twenty-four persons were injured fatally by explosives. In 1910 there were twenty-eight deaths. In 1909 there were forty-four. Of injuries, there were reported 881 in 1911; 1,785 in 1910, and 2,361 in 1909. The fire loss was \$344,350 this year; \$591,515 in 1910, and \$724,519 in 1909. In the fifty cities where fireworks were prohibited, there were no deaths and practically no accidents. The Fourth of July had far less accidents this year than some hot days. The Fourth of the future is to be celebrated without noise, smoke or death. Safety and sanity are winning their good fight.

"With yesterday's Times-Dispatch just read and enjoyed, with the temperature down to 63, shrimp selling for Joe Cole, or his successor (as if there could be a successor for Joe Cole) two plates for a quarter; dogs more plentiful than ever and sweeter, if that were possible 'should it be 'were' or 'was' or 'is'—Whitlaw Reid! okra and tomatoes, seeee beans and squashes in big supply, nearly all the knockers and money changers away on their vacation," etc., etc. Don't like any of them; but the bill of fare would be attractive to almost any man who has not learned better. It was the late Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey who declared from the bench on one occasion that if he were summoned to sit on a corner's jury and the autopsy should discover that the stomach of the deceased contained only rice, baker's bread and rain water, he would immediately conclude that he was from Charleston.

Colonel Leon M. Green, who recently gave up his position in the newspaper field rather than surrender his right to wear the uniform of his State, has been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, an office which he would fill with distinction. It is not at all unlikely that the occasion of his journalistic decapitation will be heard of in the politics of the future.

The Indianapolis News claims that it has found in its city a home in which the mother plays the piano while the daughter washes the dishes. Probably the husband is one of those octogenarians with elderly daughters who has married a sweet young thing.

J. Eads Howe, the millionaire tramp, wishes to obtain the use of the Senate chamber in Washington for the national hobo convention in September. Nothing could be more appropriate. It would be harder to find two bodies more opposed to work and more fond of dignified leisure than those composed of Senators and hoboes.

At a recent plumbers' convention there was a spirited discussion over the question, "Why do plumbers not make more money?" Perhaps because they have made all of it already.

Six Virginians are being considered for the presidency of the University of Alabama, and no other State has more than two. The Old Dominion representatives, none of whom, so far as we know, is seeking the place, are: Dean William Minor Lile, of the law school of the University of Virginia; President George H. Denny, of Washington and Lee; President Charles William Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati; President Samuel Chiles Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina; Dr. Charles W. Kent and President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia. Each one of these is an excellent administrator and scholar, but all are doing so well where they are that it is unlikely that any of them will heed the call of Alabama.

Casey Jones lives in Tennessee. His wife has never heard the song about him, and has written for a copy. Everybody else has heard of him, and a great many wish he had never been born.

Voice of the People

Sonnet—To the Language.

Respect thy mother tongue! for 'tis a Which liveth after thee, and mocks at Time;

A Maxim is a mine of Gold; to sing In harmony of language is sublime.

A tuned instrument, which soundeth chords Of Love and Friendship, or a weapon sharp;

Which slayeth with a blast of bitter words, Or singeth as a Siren to her harp.

Who knoweth words, is wise, and wealthy too.

(A polished phrase is fairer than a gem.)

What kingdom is so wide, or Mistress true,

As Learning, with her golden diadem?

When earth and air and all things rot, Oh then,

Where shall we write, save on the hearts of men?

EDMOND FONTAINE, Charlottesville, Va., December 6, 1909.

Daily Queries and Answers

Flowers. What is the meaning, in the language of flowers, of blossoms worn by a man on either the right or left lapel of the coat? W. W.

The meaning of flowers on either side of the coat? W. W.

Coal Lands. Give the location of United States land offices in Alaska to which I can write for information in regard to coal lands. The land offices in that district are located at Fairbanks, Juneau and Nome.

Judgment Book. In what poem can I find the line, "And the leaves of the judgment book unfolded?" W. W.

States. How many States are there in the union at this time? S. V.

Orchestra. What is the quotation commencing with "I smile and murder," and ending with "I smile and murder while I cry and weep?" W. W.

Gem of the Ocean. Who was the author of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean?" Was it an original publication, and when was it first published? Z.

Etiquette. It is proper to acknowledge wedding presents from the third person, as "Mr. and Mrs. Catawba acknowledge the gift of a silver service from Mr. and Mrs. Catawba." Z.

Mane. Why is the United States government spending money to raise the wreck of the Maine in the harbor of Havana? Z.

Massachusetts. Have women ever been granted full suffrage in the State of Massachusetts? Have they ever had the right to vote in that State? Z.

The women have school suffrage in that State, and have had it for some years. In 1910 an attempt was made to have the Legislature of that State call for a constitutional convention to give the women full suffrage, but it was lost by a vote of 47 yeas to 145 noes.

HOUSE OF WAGRAM

RICH IN TRADITION

BY LA MAIQUISE DE FONTENOY.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, who has just succeeded his father as fourth Prince and Duke of Wagram, has in his veins the blood of the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Bavaria, mingled with that of the Rothschilds. His mother belongs to that great Jewish dynasty, having been Bertha, daughter of Frankfurt, and abandoned Judaism for Christianity on wedding the late Prince de Wagram.

The first Prince de Wagram was Alexandre de Berthier, the most famous of all the generals of the first Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor secured for his favorite Berthier the title of Prince de Wagram, and the Duke of Wagram, in the person of Duchess Marie of Bavaria, of that dual branch of the Wittelsbachs, which the late Emperor of Austria, the late Emperor of Bavaria, and the famous oculist, Duke Charles Theodore, of Bavaria, belonged to. His family has been ennobled by King Louis XV. in 1763, and which hailed from Versailles, was the hero of the battle of Wagram and a leading actor in the Napoleonic victories. In fact, Napoleon was wont to remark, in speaking of the battle of the battle of Waterloo, "Ah! it had been Berthier's victory, intimating that with him, in lieu of Grouchy and Ney, he would have won the battle of Waterloo, instead of being defeated by Wellington.

Berthier, however, had killed himself just three days before the battle of Waterloo took place. His was a tragic end. The overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, and the exile of Napoleon to St. Helena, Berthier, who had been created by Napoleon Prince and Duke of Wagram, and who had been a member of the Imperial Guard, was unable to resist the longing to rejoin his old friend and master, and sent a message to ask whether he would receive him. Napoleon, who was then in exile, only consented to receive him if he would appear before him arrayed in the uniform of the rank, and with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis, which he had received from Louis XVIII. On receiving this message at Bamberg, Berthier was so overcome by remorse that, leaving his wife and children, he threw himself out of one of the windows of the castle, and died instantly on the rocks below. Over a hundred years ago, thanks to the influence of the widowed duchess's royal relatives, her husband's titles of Prince and Duke of Wagram were conferred upon his son, Prince de Neuchatel, a princely which was handed over to the King of Prussia, and which now belongs to the Swiss Republic.

Marshall Berthier's son and namesake, Alexandre, second Prince and Duke of Wagram, on growing up, married Zenaide Clary, niece of Queen Desirée of Sweden, and the daughter of King Joseph Bonaparte, who lived so many years at Bordentown, N. J.

The third Duke and Prince, who has just been laid to rest, was the son of this union. Until a few years before his death, the late Duke was in receipt of an annuity from the French government amounting to almost \$50,000 a year, bestowed upon his grandfather by Napoleon I. in recognition of his victories. But now the annuity, like all those others that figured on the "Grand Livre de France," as bestowed by Napoleon, have been commuted for life annuities.

The country seat of the new Duke and Prince of Wagram is the Chateau de Grosbois, in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, within forty miles of Paris. It is a mistake to assert that the place was a gift by Napoleon to the Duke of Wagram. The story, according to which it was given to the marshal for assuming the blame when Napoleon accidentally shot out the eye of Marshal Massena, due to Rivoli, at a battle in the forest of Fontainebleau. Messena, who was perfectly aware to whom he owed the victory of Austerlitz, and who had immediately turned upon his comrade, Marshal Berthier, and to bitterly assail the latter for his "infernal carelessness," while taking the blame upon himself, instantly acknowledged that he was at fault, and expressed his deep contrition, Napoleon having the incredible luxury to also abuse him for his stupidity.

The fact of the matter is that Grosbois, a large place, built of brick and stone in 1690 by Samuel Bernard,

receipt of your beautiful gift," particularly if the same was sent by one unknown to the bride? It is proper to return thanks on a visiting card for a wedding present? N. W.

It is correct to make an acknowledgment in the third person. It is not courteous to return thanks on a visiting card.

Ice and Salt. Salt melts snow and ice. That being the case, why is salt added to ice that is used for freezing ice cream? Z.

This is explained by a writer on refrigerating machines, who says: "The production of cold artificially is effected by various means. In a body, in a broad sense, is rarefied, passing from the solid to the liquid. Energy is expended. Hence, energy must be supplied to the body in question when acting as described. This energy is practically supplied as heat. If none is directly applied, then the body expands its own heat energy, the mechanical or physical work and the heat energy is expended. In the well known principle of the ice cream freezer, this general principle is utilized in refrigerating or ice machines. The ice cream freezer, depending on the liquefaction of ice. Salt possesses a slight affinity for water. Mixed with ice it tends, in a limited sense, to combine with the water, and can only do so by liquefying it. The ice, in changing from the solid to the liquid state, does work, and heat energy is expended, causing a lowering of the temperature. When a solid dissolves in water, it undergoes the change from the solid to the liquid state, and absorbs heat. A mixture of two parts of water and one part of common salt causes the thermometer to fall to four degrees.

The Maine. Why is the United States government spending money to raise the wreck of the Maine in the harbor of Havana? Z.

To settle the question whether the explosion was from the inside or the outside.

Massachusetts. Have women ever been granted full suffrage in the State of Massachusetts? Have they ever had the right to vote in that State? Z.

The women have school suffrage in that State, and have had it for some years. In 1910 an attempt was made to have the Legislature of that State call for a constitutional convention to give the women full suffrage, but it was lost by a vote of 47 yeas to 145 noes.

HOUSE OF WAGRAM

RICH IN TRADITION

BY LA MAIQUISE DE FONTENOY.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, who has just succeeded his father as fourth Prince and Duke of Wagram, has in his veins the blood of the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Bavaria, mingled with that of the Rothschilds. His mother belongs to that great Jewish dynasty, having been Bertha, daughter of Frankfurt, and abandoned Judaism for Christianity on wedding the late Prince de Wagram.

The first Prince de Wagram was Alexandre de Berthier, the most famous of all the generals of the first Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor secured for his favorite Berthier the title of Prince de Wagram, and the Duke of Wagram, in the person of Duchess Marie of Bavaria, of that dual branch of the Wittelsbachs, which the late Emperor of Austria, the late Emperor of Bavaria, and the famous oculist, Duke Charles Theodore, of Bavaria, belonged to. His family has been ennobled by King Louis XV. in 1763, and which hailed from Versailles, was the hero of the battle of Wagram and a leading actor in the Napoleonic victories. In fact, Napoleon was wont to remark, in speaking of the battle of the battle of Waterloo, "Ah! it had been Berthier's victory, intimating that with him, in lieu of Grouchy and Ney, he would have won the battle of Waterloo, instead of being defeated by Wellington.

Berthier, however, had killed himself just three days before the battle of Waterloo took place. His was a tragic end. The overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, and the exile of Napoleon to St. Helena, Berthier, who had been created by Napoleon Prince and Duke of Wagram, and who had been a member of the Imperial Guard, was unable to resist the longing to rejoin his old friend and master, and sent a message to ask whether he would receive him. Napoleon, who was then in exile, only consented to receive him if he would appear before him arrayed in the uniform of the rank, and with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis, which he had received from Louis XVIII. On receiving this message at Bamberg, Berthier was so overcome by remorse that, leaving his wife and children, he threw himself out of one of the windows of the castle, and died instantly on the rocks below. Over a hundred years ago, thanks to the influence of the widowed duchess's royal relatives, her husband's titles of Prince and Duke of Wagram were conferred upon his son, Prince de Neuchatel, a princely which was handed over to the King of Prussia, and which now belongs to the Swiss Republic.

Marshall Berthier's son and namesake, Alexandre, second Prince and Duke of Wagram, on growing up, married Zenaide Clary, niece of Queen Desirée of Sweden, and the daughter of King Joseph Bonaparte, who lived so many years at Bordentown, N. J.

The third Duke and Prince, who has just been laid to rest, was the son of this union. Until a few years before his death, the late Duke was in receipt of an annuity from the French government amounting to almost \$50,000 a year, bestowed upon his grandfather by Napoleon I. in recognition of his victories. But now the annuity, like all those others that figured on the "Grand Livre de France," as bestowed by Napoleon, have been commuted for life annuities.

The country seat of the new Duke and Prince of Wagram is the Chateau de Grosbois, in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, within forty miles of Paris. It is a mistake to assert that the place was a gift by Napoleon to the Duke of Wagram. The story, according to which it was given to the marshal for assuming the blame when Napoleon accidentally shot out the eye of Marshal Massena, due to Rivoli, at a battle in the forest of Fontainebleau. Messena, who was perfectly aware to whom he owed the victory of Austerlitz, and who had immediately turned upon his comrade, Marshal Berthier, and to bitterly assail the latter for his "infernal carelessness," while taking the blame upon himself, instantly acknowledged that he was at fault, and expressed his deep contrition, Napoleon having the incredible luxury to also abuse him for his stupidity.

The fact of the matter is that Grosbois, a large place, built of brick and stone in 1690 by Samuel Bernard,

WOMEN

It's a wise woman who puts a little money in the savings bank regularly. No woman can tell when she'll need money pretty badly. The National State and City Bank has many women among its depositors. Why not prove your thrift and wisdom by becoming one of them?

National State and City Bank, RICHMOND, VA.

Wm. H. Palmer, President.
John M. H. Palmer, Vice-President.
Wm. M. Hill, Vice-President.
J. W. Sinton, Vice-President.
Julien H. Hill, Cashier.